

Life and Light For Woman

A CHRISTMAS PRAYER.

Sweet Child of Peace, across the ancient strife
Bringing glad melody of angel psalm,
Our hearts are restless with the care of life—
O bring to us thy calm!

Dear Lord of Love, the world is waiting still
The high achievement of thy gracious plan;
O grant us thine all-conquering good will,
Thy loving faith in man!

Master of Death, thy greatest gift is yet—
To know thy sacrifice, to share thy loss,
Lest in the mirth of Christmas we forget
The glory of the Cross.

—*Anna Louise Strong.*

**Congregational Woman's Boards
of Missions
PUBLISHED IN BOSTON**

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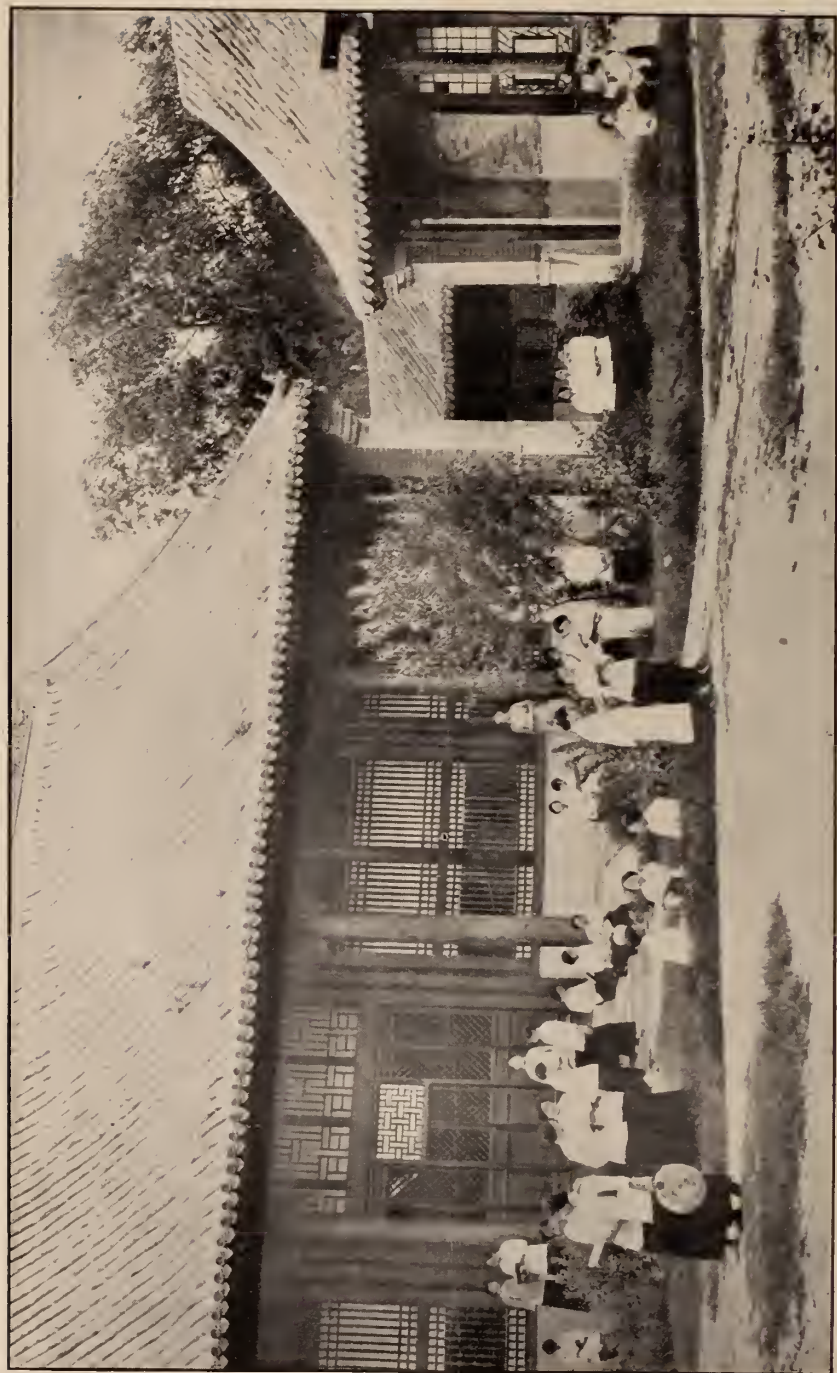
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Please make all checks payable to the Woman's Board of Missions



COURT OF YENCHING COLLEGE, PEKING, CHINA

Life and Light

Vol. LI

December, 1921

No. 12

Christ's Program in our Modern World

Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting, New Haven, Conn.,
November 9-11.

THE annual meeting of the Woman's Board which has just closed in New Haven will be remembered for some unusual features. The gathering was held, as was the case in 1918, with the background of Armistice Day. Three years ago there was a note of unparalleled rejoicing in the close of the World War. This year there was a chastened hope that in the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, just convening in the City of Washington, there lay the beginning of the solution of mighty problems and the foundation of lasting peace for the world. This, combined with the solemn ceremonial attending the interment of the Unknown Soldier, brought into the meeting a note of national and international idealism, not uncommon of late in conventions of Mission Boards.

The setting of the meeting was one of peculiar interest. The Yale spirit was much in evidence on account of the visit of Marshal Foch and the impending Yale-Princeton game, which furnished a convenient basis, by way of contrast, for missionary budgets. Then, also, the historic interest of the Center Church on the Green, with its chaste Colonial lines and its wonderful window depicting John Davenport preaching to the early settlers served to impress the fact that New Haven as well as Plymouth has three hundred years of history behind it.

It was the first annual meeting to have as its presiding officer Mrs. Franklin Warner, elected to the presidency at Montclair, N. J., a year ago. Many of the Branches had come to know her

through her generous giving of herself to field work during the year. Her charm and dignity as a presiding officer impressed all present and won for her many warm friends.

The attendance was unusually large—the total registration being 432, with a delegate body of 280. Thirteen of the twenty-five Branches had full quotas in attendance. An unusual roster of missionaries was present, thirty-seven in all, fifteen of whom appeared on the program.

The church, seating 1200, was nearly full at every session, and had the November skies smiled the overflow meetings in the adjoining United Church, for which the New Haven Committee had confidently planned, would undoubtedly have resulted.

The hospitality of New Haven has passed into a proverb, and in spite of many perplexities arising from changes of delegates at the last moment, the chairman of the Hospitality Committee came through triumphant and every last delegate was sure she had "the very best place of all." Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the generosity of both the Center and United Churches in loaning their parish houses, conveniently nearby, and of the foresightedness on the part of the New Haven Committees which provided every comfort and convenience for their guests. The social features of the days were much appreciated. These included various alumnae luncheons, also delightful "teas" served each afternoon by charming hostesses in the attractive parlors of the United Church parish house. A reception was given Wednesday evening to delegates and officers by the Woman's Federation of the Dwight Place Church under the genial leadership of the pastor's wife, Mrs. H. R. Miles, and the President of the Federation, Mrs. Sara G. Williams. An amusing program of missionary stunts, presided over by Mrs. W. L. Adam, followed by music and refreshments, was much enjoyed by the large number in attendance.

The Branch Officers' Conference, which met Wednesday morning, discussed weighty and complicated problems under the clear and patient guidance of the Treasurer, Mrs. F. G. Cook. The

loyal rallying of the Branches, which had reduced a threatened shortage of \$60,000 to \$17,700 in six weeks, and the conclusion reached by the Branch officers in regard to the budget for 1922, are explained by the Treasurer in an editorial on page 443.

The Treasurer's report, given Thursday morning, showed that the Branches have more than doubled their gifts for regular work since 1913. They have given this year \$244,314, an increase of \$46,750 over last year. In this gain all the Branches have had a part, seven of them having reached or exceeded their total apportionment under the Congregational World Movement.

The Wednesday afternoon program began with an impressive processional of over thirty service flags, brought from all over New Haven Branch territory, showing the number of missionaries, home and foreign, claimed by each church. The Center and United Churches led all the rest, with many service stars, representing, among others, three generations of India Humes. Other names like Bingham and Montgomery, shone resplendent, but for the most part, like the Nation's Hero, the stars were unnamed.

The welcome was extended by Miss Lillian E. Prudden, President for thirteen years of New Haven Branch, who spoke gracefully and fittingly of the Jubilee of the Branch, of which, in a sense, the Board meeting was the crowning feature.

A brief Memorial Service, in honor of those who have been called away during the year, followed. Ruth G. Holland of Ceylon, Harriet G. Powers of Turkey, Mary Louise Graffam of Sivas, also a few names of the Home Guard, Mrs. Joseph Cook, Mrs. A. F. Rolfe, of Concord, Mass., Miss Julia Twining and Mrs. Katharine Hume Miller of New Haven. Mrs. Miller was the daughter of missionaries, and was herself born in India. She was the sister of Robert and Edward Hume, and had many relatives on the field. She had been for many years a secretary of the New Haven Branch, and was eagerly anticipating the Board meeting when, on October 21, she was suddenly called to the higher service.

The annual reports of the secretaries were not given from the

platform, as usual, but were distributed in printed form and commended to the careful attention of all delegates.

The central theme of the meeting, "Christ's Program in Our Modern World," was presented under various sub-divisions based upon Christ's own words in Luke 4:18, 19. Two symposiums, conducted by the Foreign Secretaries, Miss Kate G. Lanson and Mrs. Theodore S. Lee, occupied the major part of two sessions, while a third was largely devoted to medical work, prefaced by a brief message given by the Home Secretary, Miss Helen B. Calder, as to the "Laywomen's Part in Christ's Program." Professor Henry H. Tweedy, of the Yale Divinity School, led three noon periods of devotion, teaching practical lessons of world brotherhood, on the topics, "Negative Goodness—Its Cause and Its Cure," "The Threefold Liberty," and "The Road of the Loving Heart." Mrs. C. H. Daniels, elected honorary president at this meeting, led the opening devotions, and Dr. Oscar Maurer, pastor of the church, the opening service Thursday evening. Mrs. E. A. Evans of New York and Miss Edith Woolsey of New Haven, chairman and executive secretary of the new Council of Congregational Women's Foreign Missionary Boards, were introduced Thursday afternoon and spoke briefly of the purpose of the Council and its plans for coordinating the work on the field of the three Woman's Boards.

To Preach Good Tidings to the Poor

At the session devoted to Christian Social Service, Miss Carolyn D. Smiley and Mrs. Edith H. Smith of Ahmednagar told of practical Christianity for mothers and babies which resulted in teaching them the real friendship of Jesus Christ through day nurseries and visits in homes. Miss Catherine Quickenden of the W. B. M. I. sounded a strong evangelistic note as she described the 149 villages of the Aruppukottai field, needing the care of the Bible women, and pointed out the marvelous influence of the schools for Hindu girls which have grown in twenty years, under her devoted supervision, from thirty-six children to over

four hundred. "Evangelism and social service go hand in hand and *must not* be separated," was the earnest conclusion of this English worker who has endeared herself to all in this, her first visit to America. Miss Alice Cary, a missionary daughter, just arrived for her first furlough from Japan, painted a vivid picture of the beginnings of social service for the child-workers in Osaka's factories. One hundred and fifty Christian matrons were called for last year, and so few to be found. Christian books are everywhere needed to replace the trash which is flooding Japanese book shops. "It is almost too late," she said, "to save the girlhood of Japan from slipping beyond the reach of Christ's gospel. It will be too late unless we act at once." Mrs. Julius S. Augur, a missionary's wife, from Davao, Philippine Islands, marshalled invisible groups of babies, boys and girls and older folk, while she recounted the bitter need of Moro, Bogobo and Filipino for Christ's program which would mean deliverance from superstition, purity of heart, and Christian leaders. "The Woman's Board has a beginning in the work of Isabel and Florence Fox at Cagayan, but much more is needed." One sentence was repeated by these friends,—"*The world of woman's shame is not an underworld in Japan and the Philippines, it is a world open, evident to all, unhealed.*" Who shall heal it?

To Proclaim Release to the Captives

In the educational section, two kindergartners, Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon of Kyoto, Japan, and Miss Lucy K. Clark of Uduvil, spoke convincingly of the wonderful influence of the education of the tiny ones, proving that here indeed is the foundation of Christian missions. Mrs. Gordon, who for almost fifty years has been a blessing in Japanese homes, told us that in 1886 there was only one Christian kindergarten in Japan,—now there are one hundred and ninety-five. In the Airin kindergarten alone hundreds of little children "have been introduced to their Heavenly Father" and have set up in their hearts a living image of the loving Jesus. Miss Clark illustrated her talk with charts which



Grace Paul of Uduvil, Madras, and Mt.
Holyoke

pleaded for buildings and equipment for Ceylon's 30,000 children of kindergarten age for whom Congregationalists are responsible. Miss Laura Ward of Diongloh and Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins, principal of the Wen Shan School at Pona-sang, both from the Foo-chow Mission, showed what it meant in village school and high school to give the Chinese girl a chance for Christian education. Grace Paul, a graduate of Uduvil Seminary, and a first honor girl from Madras Christian College, now studying at Mt. Holyoke, proved in her own winsome personality the crowning grace of the

higher education for Tamil women. Miss Mary F. Long, who was the only representative from Mexico, could speak with authority of the need of the Mexican people for Christian leaders as she has been connected with our schools at Chihuahua, at Guadalajara, and more recently at Hermosillo.

Recovering of Sight to the Blind

Thursday afternoon the theme centered about the medical work and we were fortunate in having with us two of our own doctors, Dr. Ruth P. Hume of Ahmednagar and Dr. Harriet E. Parker of Madura. There was a tremendous significance in the story told by both doctors with absolute simplicity, but reinforced by the years they have given to the blind and the bruised, the heart-sick and the sin-sick of a few of India's women. No one doubted

Dr. Parker meant it when asked what she would do if asked to take another baby into the overflowing Bird's Nest she replied, "Take it and holler for help," and everyone in the big audience wanted to multiply Dr. Humes and Dr. Parkers all over the mission field. Miss Pauline Jeffery, who is studying medicine in New Haven, gave her reasons for wanting to be a missionary physician. What girl would not envy anyone the chance to be as Dr. Hume said, "a doctor, a woman doctor, and a missionary doctor," in such a field?

At the close of this session the audience was introduced to its "Understudies" by Miss Ruth Isabel Seabury, who showed some "vital statistics," illustrating the scope of the Young People's Department from Cradle Roll to Christian Endeavor Societies in a cleverly planned exercise with living models. This Department contributed \$25,540 the past year, through all its channels,—the highest sum yet reached. But the fact that something like 1500 churches had no share in this result "is sufficiently staggering to keep the Young People's Department humble, and to challenge to greater activity every missionary woman, young or old, who is interested in the development of a strong missionary church for tomorrow."

A very successful Girls' Rally and supper, with an attendance of two hundred and twenty-five, was held Wednesday evening in the beautiful new parish house of the Church of the Redeemer, the local arrangements being in charge of Mrs. W. H. Russell and Mrs. E. L. Harptence. A Children's Story Hour and demonstrations for junior leaders were carried on between sessions under the direction of Miss Seabury and her assistant, Miss Agnes Kelsey.

To Set at Liberty Them That are Bruised

The public session of Thursday evening brought several speakers of note. First, Dr. Charles E. Burton, Secretary of the National Council, whose theme, "A New Adventure in Courage," proved an earnest summons to the task of making the world really Christian, which, he said, must devolve in a peculiar way upon

mothers. His statistics as to the progress made in 2000 years in carrying out the program of Jesus were carried away in many a notebook. Two out of three of the human race are in non-Christian lands, two out of three of these have never heard of Christ. Of those in Christian lands, two out of three are outside the church and two out of three of those in the church have no vital concern about making the world Christian. To succeed in our program the one in the church who really cares must win the other two and all three must go out together to win those outside the church, and all three move forward together to carry the message to those who have never heard it.

Miss Lillian S. Picken, of the Marathi Mission, followed with an eloquent description of the Threefold Bondage of Indian Women and a plea that Christ's freedom might be made known to them. She told incidents from her own experience while working in the Satara field and of the sad-hearted widow who had

visited many shrines in a vain effort to find peace, who begged eagerly to be told more of the God of the Christian—"I would like to know a God like yours,—our gods are so cruel to women."

The concluding speaker was Rev. J. E. Kwegyir Aggrey, a native of the Gold Coast of Africa and a member of the recent Phelps-Stokes Commission to that country. His native eloquence and keen wit secured him an attentive hearing as he pleaded that the very ablest men and women be sent to teach the native people how to push back the tide of Mohammed-



Rev. J. E. Kwegyir Aggrey and
Dr. Hollenbeck

anism which threatens to engulf them against their will. In closing he used a winning metaphor, drawn from musical harmony which he said could not be evoked from black keys alone nor white keys alone but from a skilful blending of black and white in the great human fugue music.

To Preach the Acceptable Year of the Lord

At the session of Friday morning the climax of the meeting was truly reached. This was not only because hearts were prepared by the emotions aroused by Armistice Day and deeply interested in the subject of the morning, which was Christian Internationalism, but because the addresses were exceptionally fine and struck a deep and compelling note. Miss Ethel Putney of Constantinople described a practical demonstration of Christian Internationalism as found in the Gedik Pasha School where Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Persians, Albanians and Syrians are studying and playing together and where the motto of the senior class was "United we stand, divided we fall." She quoted Admiral Bristol, who says, "The only thing that is going to save the Near East is Christian education."

"Christian Internationalism as a Secretary Sees It" was the subject of Rev. Alden H. Clark, who represented the American Board. He declared that we cannot have permanent disarmament until we have disarmament of spirit—that is, the spirit of brotherhood—and he went on to show how that spirit is working today in China, in Japan, in India. "Can Christianity become the dominating principle of international life?" he asked, replying, "Yes, when we make it the dominating principle of our lives. Loving, self-sacrificing living is the only way that we can show that Christianity is practicable, that it is a workable religion."

Miss G. A. Gollock of London, co-editor of the *International Review of Missions*, spoke on "Christian Internationalism from a World Office." She declared that Foreign Missions are promoting Christian internationalism more than any other movement, as they are bringing about Christian unity more rapidly, and she

told in some detail steps taken recently by the International Missionary Council to safeguard religious liberty in Egypt under the new Egyptian constitution, to protest against forced labor in German East Africa, now under British mandate, and of the effort to hold German Mission property and to save derelict work until it can be taken up again, and the 1400 missionaries, now unable to return to their German stations, are free to do so. Very sympathetically she spoke of Armistice Day as being one of bitterness and shame to the Germans and declared that the foremost agency in helping to heal wounds and bring about restoration is the force of Christian Missions.

One of the exciting events of the morning took place after the offering of the previous evening was announced to be \$741.92 and Miss Emily Wheeler stated from the floor that the sum would be brought up to the required \$1000 from the Armenian and Indian Relief Association Fund.

The election of officers showed few changes. The resignations of Miss Lucy W. Burr of Auburndale and Mrs. J. B. Field of Boston from the Board of Directors were regretfully accepted. Vacancies on the Board were filled by the election of Mrs. F. G. Platt of New Britain, Conn., Mrs. George A. Swallow of Auburndale, Mrs. S. Leroy Blake of Boston, and Miss Minnie C. Messenger of Melrose Highlands, to represent the Andover and Woburn Branch.

The Committee on Place of Next Meeting reported through its chairman, Miss Grace Perry, who brought an invitation "from your country cousins" to be the guests of Berkshire Branch at Pittsfield, Mass., November 8-10, 1922.

When the Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting was finally dismissed numbers of the delegates remained in the church to take part in the Armistice Day service of Intercession conducted by Dr. Maurer—an unforgettable experience to all who were privileged to have a share in it.

Editorials

Miss Alice Cary, after a summer spent in Europe, arrived in New York, October 24 and was able to attend the Springfield Branch meeting, whose missionary she is. She also spoke with winning power at the November **Personals.** Friday meeting in Pilgrim Hall. Mrs. Richard Winsor, for many years one of our honored missionaries in Sirur, and recently a resident of Kandy, where her son has been stationed, arrived in Boston, November 1, and will make her home at the Walker Cottage in Auburndale for the present.

Miss Harriet G. Powers, for many years a missionary of our Board in Turkey, died at her brother's home in Germantown, Pa., October 30, after some months of feebleness. Miss Powers was the daughter of missionaries and served for more than forty years in Central and Western Turkey, teaching in Aintab, Constantinople, Brousa and other stations.

A recent meeting of the Prudential Committee of the American Board was noteworthy because of the attendance for the first time of members of the Woman's Boards by the invitation of the Committee. Mrs. E. A. Evans, Miss Edith Woolsey and Mrs. F. G. Cook were the representatives of the Council of Woman's Boards on this occasion.

Many friends, older and younger, are looking forward with interest to the Christmas number of "Everyland," due to appear the middle of December, continuing its regretted **"Everyland"** self. It will have thirty pages, with attractive **Comes Back.** cover and fine half tone pictures. There will be a serial story "Jade Flower," by Evelyn Worthley Sites, a Christmas story by Margaret Applegarth, a delightful little Bookshelf corner and many other fascinating features. "Everyland" will appear ten times a year, and will appeal to boys and girls from ten to fifteen. It will teach the young folks about their own land and how they may know better their brothers and sisters overseas.

Miss Lucile Gulliver will be Associate Editor, with Depart-

ment Editors including Mrs. E. C. Cronk and Miss Applegarth, while Miss Leavis of West Medford, cheerfully adds the work of Manager and Subscription Agent to her already overfull days. All subscriptions, club members, etc., should be sent to her. Price \$1.50 single subscriptions, \$1.00 in clubs of five. Single copies fifteen cents. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody is Editor-in-Chief. Subscribe *N O W* for your children, your Sunday School class, your boys' and girls' Mission Clubs.

The numbers of "Everyland" due boys and girls on Interchurch subscriptions will be sent them.

In his illuminating summary of the Survey, Dr. Burton well says he can safely assume that the readers of LIFE AND LIGHT

**The Women
and the United
Missionary
Program.**

have an intimate knowledge of our great denominational enterprise. It is also to be remembered that the women of our churches have been remarkably successful in the promotion of missionary information among the members of their organizations and have been characterized by business enterprise, as well as energy, in securing the amount necessary to carry on their work.

The purpose of this message, which the editor has permitted me to write, is to indicate how the members of the women's organizations in our churches can help to promote the United Missionary program and thus secure for themselves, as well as for the church as a whole, the entire allotment of their apportionment for the cause of missions.

There are at least three things which many of the women's organizations are already doing and which all of them might well undertake and carry out with the greatest possible ardor and inclusiveness.

(1) Insist that missionary work and the Apportionment is the concern of the entire church and not merely of the women alone. It is a fact to be admitted, however reluctantly, that in not a few instances the officers of the church organizations, usually, if not exclusively, men, are inclined to look upon missions as the work of the women, and have no share either in the

educational program of the church in behalf of missions or in the raising of the Apportionment. The women have an opportunity, under present conditions, to insist that the missionary program of the denomination is one that should appeal to all the members of the church and to ask that the entire membership, men and young people, as well as women, share in the undertaking.

(2) Promote missionary education. Material is in hand and can be supplied by the Congregational World Movement or by the Congregational Education Society that contains valuable suggestions pertaining to missionary education in the Sunday School and the young people's societies. The very best outcome, wherever possible, is to have the program of missionary education culminate in a Church School of Missions.

(3) Make every effort to insure the success of the Every Member Canvass. Most of our churches are following the method of the Every Member Canvass with fidelity and success. The danger is that the campaign will lack in enthusiasm if there is not injected into it, from year to year, new elements of interest. In some churches the women have not been asked and do not seek to be included among the canvassers. There is no reason why they should not be assigned to the responsible work of securing funds for the church's home expenses and its missionary apportionment.

We have been saying for a good while that if only our churches, as a whole, were as well organized and conducted in relation to their missionary work as are the women, we would be able to accomplish a great deal more than we are doing at home and abroad. The goal of the women might well include, among other things, the realization of such an outcome as is thus indicated.

J. E. MCC.

The appropriations for 1922 are not to be cut! This is indeed a glad word for us at home and for those who on the field anxiously await news of the closing of our year.

Appropriations for 1922. The Branches worked wonders between September 1st and October 18th. Friends everywhere rallied to our support. The gain in contributions

during those six weeks was \$31,437.46. For the year the gain was \$46,750. We are full of rejoicing and thanksgiving. To those who have helped by their gifts, by their efforts, by their prayers, we offer heartfelt gratitude. Yet we know that to them the greatest reward is the fact that the work is not to go backward but forward.

Even the large increase in gifts, however, would not have prevented a cut in appropriations had it not been for the courageous action of the delegates at Annual Meeting. Preceding this meeting there was a conference of Branch Officers at which detailed figures were presented from the Treasury. They showed that there was available for 1922 appropriations \$154,300, whereas the appropriations for 1921 had been \$172,000. A tentative budget for the year just opening was put on the blackboard. This showed that in view of probable reductions in certain expenditures the \$17,700 needed to make 1922 appropriations equal those of 1921 could be taken from the receipts of the current year without requiring a very large increase in contributions—this increase being estimated to be about \$13,700.

Mrs. W. H. Crosby of New York State Branch, in reporting to the delegates the Branch Officers' Conference, gave in vivid language what the word "cut" meant to her. She presented picture after picture of workers and of pupils whom she had known; asking if they were to be the ones dropped, and replying invariably—"it is unthinkable." After her convincing words, the delegates heartily and unanimously adopted the recommendations which she brought, namely, that the appropriations for 1922 be made for the amount of \$172,000 and that the Branches strive to increase their contributions by at least \$13,700 during the year 1921-22 in order that the budget may be covered. In the light of the splendid increase of this past year, \$13,700 looks small, and not only do we feel confident that this will be raised but we also have high hopes that the end of the year will find that we have gone beyond this and that we are at last in position to make long-needed increases.

COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS

	From Branches and C. W. M.	From Other Sources	From Legacies and Reserve Legacy Fund	Income from In- vestments & Deposits	From Matured Conditional Gifts	TOTAL
1920.	\$220,492.14	\$13,878.99	\$18,876.65	\$11,342.06	—	\$264,589.84
1921.	*253,886.82	16,789.82	16,640.11	10,110.48	\$833.00	298,260.23
Gain .	\$33,394.68	\$2,910.83			\$833.00	\$33,670.39
Loss..			\$2,236.54	\$1,231.58		

*This figure does not include gifts for 1920 Emergency Fund.

Campaign for Women's Colleges in the Orient

READING one after another of the stories of the seven colleges for women of the Orient in the attractive form issued by the Joint Committee, one is thrilled by the heroic beginnings, the sturdy struggle, the magic growth of these educational institutions, all the children of the Woman's Boards, either directly or indirectly, Isabella Thoburn, Madras, Yenching, Tokyo, Ginling, Vellore, and Peking Medical—what lighthouses they all are on the dark sea of neglect, ignorance and suffering of the 400,000,000 women of Asia. It is true that the number of graduates and undergraduates of these colleges do not make a long list, but the story of the place achieved, the positions honorably filled by these girls who are pioneers in a most difficult task, perhaps has not a parallel in the story of the education of women,—a hotly contested field from the beginning.

For instance at Madras, where our own Board has been supporting Miss Edith Coon, professor of mathematics, and during Miss MacDougall's recent furlough, the Vice Principal, the only two first honors given in science by Madras University were received by two students from this young college; in Peking where our own Alice Browne Frame has acted as president and is now a successful member of the faculty, the girls have done a re-

markable piece of social service work in the Peking famine area, of which Miss Jean Dickinson tells in her article in this number. At Ginling, where Miss Calder's sister, Mrs. Thurston, is president, the graduates have been conspicuous for the responsible service to which they have been called. One of these "pioneers" (1919) was made head of the English department in the Government Higher Normal School at Peking, another was put in charge of the Woman's Department in the first co-educational school. So of all these colleges, but we must not linger on details.

Each one greatly needs enlarged quarters and better equipment. Many will remember the effort of last year to "Light the Christmas Candles." Now the campaign is on to finish the task and to keep faith with the promise of these young, growing institutions. Mrs. Peabody's splendid vision has launched



Social Service Workers, Woman's Christian College, Madras

the plan to secure by January, 1923, \$1,500,000. The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation has made a conditional offer of \$750,000. With the International Christmas gift of 1920, \$300,000 pledged by the Boards, and the \$250,000 which was the first check given by the Rockefeller Foundation, the total amount will be \$3,000,000.

The Collegiate Alumnae all over the country are taking up the cause with great earnestness. "College Days" are being held in many towns, luncheons and drawing room teas are projected, the material is ready for use,—a pageant, a stereopticon lecture, pledges for "Bright Hours," leaflets with up-to-date information. State Committees are being formed and many women are praying and working for this desired end. Most of the Woman's Boards are co-operating. Our own Board, as has



Latest Arrivals at Vellore Hospital

been stated, cannot on account of its straitened treasury give official co-operation, nor can the pledges made count on the Apportionment, but many of our women will give individual help and all can pray for the victory of this appealing Campaign.

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody is chairman of the Joint Committee, and the assistant treasurer, Miss Hilda Olson, is eager to receive checks large and small. The Boston headquarters are at 300 Ford Building and here may be secured any or all of the material mentioned in this article.

Fine plans are under way for meetings which will be held in Boston in December. There will be a luncheon in Ford Hall, December 2, with Mrs. W. A. Montgomery as speaker; a limited number of tickets may be secured from Miss Hilda Olson, at \$1.50 each. Checks must accompany orders for tickets. A public meeting, for which a large attendance is hoped, will take place December 13, in Park St. Church, at 7.30. At this time Miss Margaret Slattery, who has recently returned from a world tour, will give an address.

Found in China--A Year's Experience

By Jean Dickinson

IT was just about a year ago that I was saying goodbye to you all, and telling you about what I expected to find in China. Books and people tell a lot; and in most ways I have been more surprised at not being surprised, than at the things that were entirely different or unexpected. You know how eagerly I was anticipating the life and work. Well, the half was not told unto me, for the reality is more congenial and fascinating than even I had expected. It is hardly soon enough to look back but certain impressions stand out clearly.

First of all I want to warn you that as some author (Arthur Smith) on China said in his preface, all generalizations can be true somewhere in China. What I tell you about life in Peking, would largely hold true of some other large near-the-coast cities.

but would be very, very different from the life in isolated or inland stations, where there were only a very few foreigners, and where the Chinese are more conservative and critical. All roads lead to Peking nowadays as they used to do to Rome.

This first year my first duties and time-consuming occupations have been connected with the Chinese language. There was my greatest surprise, for I was sure that Chinese would be hard for me, though others had said it was not very difficult. It is not really hard, and by the language school method it is also fun! It is exceedingly different from any western language, but we are taught by the direct method,—that is, learning all new words in spoken Chinese, with not a word of English (many of the teachers know no English at all), for we do not get written Chinese until afterwards, and we are forbidden to write down the sounds in English. The teachers are such clever actors, and so various in their examples that we understand very readily, as a rule. It is like a most picturesque language abounding in idioms extraordinarily like English, but entirely different in sentence structure.

Table talk at the College is very worth while, for among ourselves there are varied interests, those with years of experience, and some very clever talkers. Then, too, there are frequent guests of all sorts. Our family has been most welcomingly enlarged this year, by the presence of two London Mission girls and a couple of temporary helpers. After the letters that most of you have seen, I hardly feel it necessary to introduce you to the family, but here is just a word, for they make up so much of my life. First of course there is Miss Luella Miner, Lit. D., Dean of the College, originator and moving spirit, not only of this college, but to a large extent, of education for women in North China, during her thirty-three years here. Her word is respected and sought on many subjects by a wide variety of people, Chinese as well as foreigners. Miss Jessie Payne teaches Chemistry, and is also an old-timer of experience. Sweet and capable Ruth Stahl teaches music and Grace Boynton is head of the English Depart-

ment and of publicity. Mrs. Hall is taking her two dear children back to America this summer, and the English work will sorely miss them. Daisy Atterbury came out with me, and is already beginning her English teaching. We have been blessed with the help and delightful presence of Miss Elizabeth Kendall of Wellesley, a great globe trotter and most intelligent person. We hope that she will still live in Peking next year, even though not with us. There are many others who come and go as teachers, but do not constitute a part of our breakfast table.

The day was divided into short periods, with a constant change of teachers and recess and chapel in the middle, with lectures on Chinese history, literature, language, conditions, twice a week. Recess was great for getting acquainted, playing games, etc. School again in the afternoon, took from 2—4 p. m. I taught regularly two afternoons a week a class that averaged about six, both men and women. The teaching has gone least easily of anything this year, for there were many difficulties. It was my first teaching and their first co-education or sociology. The students are enthusiastic and I was interested to hear the answers they gave the last day to the question of what had interested them most: Education and social psychology and control, for identical reasons, that it told them how to influence people to make Chinese society better. The family is also a pressing problem and they are always asking about poverty, which happens to come in another course. At different times there was a single pupil that I guided in some advanced study, and for a month I took the class of one of the other teachers who was ill. I came in touch with many students and find a universal interest in the social problems and the study of them. That advanced student is one of the most influential individuals in all China, being a chief leader of the student movement.

One day a week, there was "prayer group", the entire student body being divided among the faculty, for a half hour prayer meeting. The girls assigned to me were supposed to know

English, but they were so shy of using it that it was almost impossible to make them talk. They sang and prayed in Chinese, of course, and it was such a joy to be able to understand by the end of the year, much of what they were saying. But they came from all provinces, and sometimes the dialects are so different that the Chinese themselves cannot understand. This is part of the college Y. W. C. A. daily program of both "Morning Watch" and evening prayer meeting. There are unusually good opportunities for recreation, with the city wall, Temple of Heaven, palaces, and Coal Hill, and other charming out of door places, and the Western Hills offering unlimited opportunities for longer trips. Never will I forget some of those first trips to the Ming Tombs and Great Wall, to the temple of the sleeping Buddha and later to the beautiful Summer Palace, and this spring out to our new university site near Tsing Hua supported by the returned American indemnity. I have done relatively little sight seeing and not as much as I wish in investigation of prisons, institutions, etc., for sociological purposes.

But just the every day life that one sees in the streets is fascinating. For months I kept wondering what was inside the high street walls. One cannot even glimpse in the doorways because of the short wall of "devil screen" at every gate. I did so want to see how the poor lived. At last I got the chance to help some of our men students in family visiting, to some of the poorest homes in Peking, to some where there was no fire, no bedding, not a thing in the house but the built-in brick bed, and a bowl and chopsticks. The coins used, the tiny quantities bought, the dreadful way some people earn "livings," show the depth of the poverty, and oh! the beauty in the homes of the rich, and the funny (sometimes) conglomerations of Chinese and foreign things.

As my Chinese progressed and as more and more opportunities came, I have been getting better acquainted with the college girls and they are such dear, fine, clever, lovable girls. Lately there have been many parties from us to them or from them to us,

plays to coach, trips together, etc., and how they do love helping us to talk, and laughing at our mistakes. Some who live in town have taken me home and many are particularly friendly. It makes all the difference in the world to be able to talk to them in their language, even a little!



Chinese Teacher at Yenching College.

Our Yenching College is far too little known, and both in China and America we are having active publicity campaigns. One of the greatest lacks is any adequate agency for showing travelers and business people and diplomatic folks the missionary activities. Therefore some of us have particularly enjoyed the opportunities gained through Legation and hotel friends of meeting others and introducing them to our college. There is practically not a dinner that we attend but we meet some new person who should be a friend of the college, and often *is* by the time we have finished with her or him. There are some social events of course that are just within our own missionary circle, but happily the line is not in all cases closely drawn. Teas and "At homes"

are very popular in Peking, and really very useful, considering the number and scattered situations of the numerous foreigners. There are also so many Union Medical College people (Rockefeller) to get to know, and there are such a fine lot of people with so much the same attitude toward China that the missionaries have. I cannot sufficiently emphasize the interesting variety of foreigners who live in or pass through Peking. One cannot but hear of what sort the world, and learn of how many kinds of people it is made. Young folks come to play games around a Christmas Eve fire, or to sing college songs

and eat ice cream in the exquisite moonlit courts. Leaders of missions and chief Legation ladies "patroness" a pageant in the front court where the Emperor once paid his respects to his wife's parents, before America was discovered. Most varied is the life, and every part of it in some way most interesting and worth while.

There are other no less precious moments when two go to walk on the wall, when we read aloud, when a few gather over an open fire to pray together, when in the small intimate groups we get acquainted and talk over the things that matter most and can never be said at the most congenial dinner party or even over the family teacups.

I am painfully conscious of what a dry sort of summary this all is. I hoped I could make you see the full and happy life that we live here, but these generalizations don't begin to tell as clear a story as the partial but more vivid incidents of everyday life. Many, many hours go by in regular routine and the things that get in the diary as in the newspapers are the unusual, the sensational things, for you do not care to read that Chang Hsien Shang (teacher) was as amusing as always in explaining new words to us this morning. Yet this latter is a never failing source of pleasure, and the little things that make up the day are the same little things every day that make every day so happy.

Meanwhile you have been wishing perhaps that this long letter would stop talking about myself and summarize my impressions of China, and the work here. That is infinitely harder. For one thing I have only seen Peking and such wee glimpses of life in a few country places. There is unspeakable dirt and squalor. One must shut one's heart to the incessant beggars on the street because one knows that most of them are fakes and as a sociologist knows that giving coppers does not really help them in real need. They are intentionally ghastly dirty, and even in bitter winter scarcely clothed. But there is no Bureau of Charities, no laws, and no work, and what can one do? Yet! Widows and other unsupported women are the worst problem,

for except the few who care for children, there is no money-earning thing they can do in or out of their homes, except such pittances as they can get exchanging rags and scraps for matches, and selling the rubbish to paper makers. The word "home" meant nothing to one of my students, and you don't wonder, though he was of the upper class. One of the first and most easily met needs is for exercise and then oh, the huge and untouched fields of sanitation, disease-prevention, better housing, etc.

There is a vicious circle, the way out of which is very hard to see. Without more general education and intelligence among the people, and a great increase of public conscience, there can be no stable or honest government. But now, there is no money for education, because the corrupt government uses the money for other things, for soldiers to help individual officials into power, and to fill their own pockets. The discouraged finer sort turn to other pursuits for the aid of China and to other countries. The hope of China is the *Students*.

As you probably know, the students have been able to rouse some public opinion to remove the most corrupt officials and this year they have done much to make people give to the famine, even the girls doing street collecting of funds on tag day. Our University boys and girls gave plays and have been using the money to support a refuge for more than 200 small girls, and other good services. Our girls themselves have run that refuge, two giving up college entirely to stay down there, and others going, two at a time, for two weeks. The famine has touched us very little personally, for there is no great shortage of total food but only of getting it to the people who need it and giving it to those who have no money with which to buy. There have been more beggars than usual in the city, food has been more expensive than usual, they say, but to us it has been wonderfully cheap. We have gone without some of the more expensive food, economized on coal, etc., but when you hear that we used peanut butter and jam to save butter you will not pity us very much.

One grand surprise to me is that we live on ice cream, having it daily this hot weather. But we eat at about 40 cents (gold) a day, though we can have better food at that rate than we could afford at home. Perhaps this will show you how it is possible to keep famine sufferers alive on such astonishing pittances. Our college students eat ample Chinese food at about six cents a day. And yet, thousands have suffered, and at least hundreds have died for lack of that. The spring rains came so late that the winter wheat partially or totally failed and the conditions next year will also be bad, in all probability. Refuges are many of them continuing months beyond expectations, to carry people over till the fall crops. Plans are now on foot to do famine prevention work like well digging, reforestation and improvement of communication. Parts of China will never recover, for homes have been broken, some have died, little girls have been sold into prostitution, capital of all sorts has been sold, so that the families cannot build themselves up again.

Don't believe the reports that there is no longer any footbinding in China. The decree against it is obeyed only in the big



College Girls Knitting for Famine Sufferers.

coast cities and in a few sections like Shansi. Twenty miles out of Peking, even where the (unbound) Manchu influence still is strong, the little girls without bound feet are distinctly the exceptions. It not only means pain and disease, but great loss of working power, mother-strength and is part of the subjugation of women which weakens the home life and the whole social structure. China did a great and astonishing thing a few years ago in practically completely stamping out opium. Thanks to Great Britain, *America*, and Japan, not only the opium but also the morphine traffic has been encouraged. Now, corrupt officials of the interior are in some cases forcing the cultivation of the poppy (even in famine hungry areas) in order to profit by the very high taxes. England and America with the help of the students here can stop it, and they must at once, for it is already increasing to exceedingly dangerous proportions. What do *you* know about opium and morphine traffic, and what are you doing about it to educate American public opinion and to pass laws and to enforce the treaties?

Peking is a wonderful place in which to live and work, for all the missionaries there are of the most liberal, broadminded and constructively working sort. The more of them I meet, the better I get to know them, the more heartily I respect them and admire their work and modern methods of work. I admit I rather looked down on evangelistic work till I saw it working, saw how much education, health campaigning, home making, etc., are regular parts of their program. The individual work certainly does pay. I thought I was going to be a pioneer in sociology, I am one of the very first specialists, but I come out to find what extensive beginnings have already been made in many fields by many sorts of workers. It is fascinating to find that the most far-visioned and progressive members of our group and the ones least patient with the divisive and conservative influence at work within the missionary body, are our own white haired patriarchs who have been out here from thirty to fifty years!

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Enthusiastic accounts come from the Branches in which Mrs. Ranney and Miss Bertha Allen are touring. Such great distances as we have on the Coast preclude much
Returns In. neighborly visiting; so there is keen appreciation of this opportunity both in the field and at headquarters.

Pray and work and believe. There is no question about it, *we are going to do it.*—Southern California.

A Rustling among the Branches. Two years from now we are going to report a large number of women who have caught the vision.—Oregon.

We have magnificent distances to cover, but we are going to do our share.—Idaho.

You will hear from us.—Utah.

“Go work today in my vineyard. . . . He went.”—Washington.

Let's make it hard for the women of 1923.—Northern California.

The October trip of the “Nanking” takes Miss Abbie Chapin back to Paotingfu, North China, where she has spent so many years in devoted service, and where the workers
Personals. are seeing such marvelous results. “Just a word about China? Then that word must be *OPPORTUNITY.*” Such is the thrilling message she leaves with us.

Mrs. Nettie King McCann sails from Seattle early in November, after a very brief furlough to place her children in school in Claremont. For twenty years she and her husband have lived in Tientsin and other North China stations and have had a large

and most important part in the great development since the Boxer uprising. Her mother, Mrs. J. C. King, who has shared her home and work for many years, is now living in Claremont; and just at this time there has been a glad reunion with Mrs. McCann's brother, Mr. Herbert King and family at home from Bulgaria.

Mrs. Herbert King (Mary Merrill) spent her girlhood at Saratoga, in Northern California, and was educated at Pomona College. It has meant much to have her in our midst through her able addresses putting us in touch with a land of which we have known but little. The accompanying article is prepared from an address given at San Jose.

Bulgaria's Upward Trend

By Mary Merrill King

EIGHT years ago when we went to Bulgaria, people said, "Why go there? Bulgaria is a wild country, one would think you would be afraid to go." We did not know much about it, but we were not afraid. If we had been, our fears would have been groundless. The people are very much like ourselves; they are a little smaller and slightly darker than Americans. There are two classes,—the peasants who keep up old customs and wear the picturesque costumes of other years, and the people of the city who are usually better educated, have houses very much like ours and dress in the conventional European style with fashions fresh from Paris. The villagers wear embroidered skirts and flowing sleeves, and the two classes mingle as freely as if dressed alike.

Missions of the American Board were established there sixty years ago. A worker in Constantinople, who was much impressed with the brightness of Bulgarian pupils at Robert College and in the Girls' School at the Turkish capital, visited Bulgaria and started work there. The Methodists have the northern part of the country and the American Board has the southern, and both are in the capital Sofia.

The evangelistic work includes churches, native pastors, Bible women, Christian Endeavor Societies, Sunday Schools, and the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in the large cities. At the very beginning when Bulgaria belonged to Turkey, many schools were established, but these are mostly done away with now, as the Bulgarians have developed a very fine system of education, passing up through the grades to a University at Sofia with thousands of students. The present state of literacy is high. Of the men drafted into the army, only five per cent were illiterate. A young man who had prepared for college, probably in Constantinople, had taken a degree in America, and studied for a doctor's degree in Paris was called to the front when the war broke out. His mother was unable to read and write and so could not sign for the funds he sent her. Such contrasts are common.

The people are hardworking and frugal, with no time to enjoy what they get. They are hospitable and ambitious; but they have some of the traits of people who have been in slavery, dating back to the subserviency in Turkey. Eighty per cent of the population are farmers. The progress of the people in industry is very great. Though crooked sticks are used for plows, there are many agencies for modern machines, and as soon as they are let alone and do not have to fight, they will take up modern methods.

Samokov where we were located is beautiful for situation, at an altitude of 3,000 feet, with the highest of the Balkans in view. There are fine pine forests, and the summers are delightful, so that resorts are to be found in large numbers.

It is the present plan to move our schools from Samokov to Sofia; the buildings are old and need remodeling. All freight must be taken in to Samokov in oxcarts and it is difficult for the pupils to get there. We have three hundred under instruction with the same curriculum as the government schools, and there is also a full course in English, so that a diploma from us means something. Once, German was the language desired, but since

the war the tide has turned to English. Text books in large numbers are needed for everybody.

Mr. King was general manager and had charge of the printing and carpentry. It was my work to fit into all sorts of places, to teach English from beginners to the History of English Literature in the highest grade, and to direct the knitting classes. The wool was taken and spun by one group, and then knit into socks for the soldiers by another; but for lack of material this work is now abandoned. We had all the various activities of a large school, and bells rang from five in the morning to nine at night. It often seemed as if my program was made up entirely of interruptions. We had a large corps of Bulgarian teachers educated in America and in Constantinople; most of them were Protestants and all were helpful and favorable to missionary work.

Why should we have mission schools when the government system is so good? Because there is no religious, moral or even ethical teaching. Parents realize that something more than book knowledge is gained in the American schools, and they are most glad to send to them. A number of orthodox priests send to our schools. The orthodox church is an offshoot of the Greek Catholic Church, full of dead formalism. Our services are well attended everywhere. There are constant reports of crowded houses in the touring districts. Often the town hall is used, for the people are eager for something worth while.

The government is friendly, else we could not have remained through the war when rations were granted by the government three months in advance. We could hear reverberations from the cannonading on the south shore, and were without mail for nearly two years. The first day mail came through there were twenty-three letters for us. We were almost afraid to read them and could scarcely tell where to begin. The schools were crowded during the war; many of the government schools were closed, as the men were in the service. We employed many educated women.

The outlook for the future is extremely hopeful. At Sofia, five miles from the center of the city, we have fifty acres, one half a

grant from the government, and the other half to be purchased at a nominal sum. It is the wish of the government that the school be made a typical American institution; all branches can be taught in English and the curriculum can be exactly what the management desires. It is suggested that some day the school may be another Roberts College.

The W. B. M. I. has charge of the Girls' School and has money for the building, but the American Board has as yet no funds. Co-education, introduced by the American schools to some extent, is a new thing in Bulgaria. Pupils come from all walks of life, from the tradesman up to government officials. Anything American is popular. Work with the young people is most important. They are great readers, and we should introduce plenty of wholesome literature to take the place of the floods of the worst sort that come in from Russia.

Bulgaria is one of the best places to live in and to work in that there is; that is what we think.

Be born anew, dear Lord, be born again,
Unto the hunger of the sons of men!
Whose famine is too bitter to be fed
By any lower food than sacred bread.
We thirst for hope and, tasting, drink it not.
We choke for joy denied a barren lot.
We starve for love and, starving, throw the dice
That may, or may not, pay love's precious price.
Our trembling hands, infirm, have lost the wit
To grasp Thy holy cup. Lord, give us it!

Fill it with strength despaired of by the weak.
Fill it with brimming rest the weary seek.
Out of the chalice let the lonely drink.

.
Unto white hearts give purity anew;
And to the false the power to be true.
Give to the friendless, shrinking and apart
The happy throbbing of the Christmas heart!

—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps

Field Correspondents

Miss Grisell McLaren writes of a Nurse's Experiences in Turkey:—

Of the political changes there is no need to write, for you know as much as we, perhaps more. We know very little at present of what is going on as we seem unable to impress people in Constantinople with the need of sending us local papers. We do know that the Greeks have been driving the Turks back, and are rather expecting to see the evacuation of Ismid by the Turks before many days and the return of the Greeks. A saucy little Greek destroyer visits these waters quite frequently and searches the Turkish craft.

We still have an American destroyer here. Soon we will have made the acquaintance of all the United States ships in Turkish waters. The last week in May we succeeded in getting our hospital moved to more suitable quarters on a hill just on the edge of town. We have nice, large, airy wards, a good home for the native nurses, another for the servants and a lovely little bungalow for the American personnel. There is also another building in which we have opened a trachoma hospital, where we have about 140 girls from Miss Holt's orphanage.

On Decoration Day we had the opening, and one feature was the capping of ten of the girls who had been with us for three months or more—my first class. Far from perfect though they were, I was very fond of them. They were learning to shoulder responsibility and we were able to depend on them a great deal. They enjoyed their home life and their classes and their work, and we were much encouraged. Then came the evacuation by the Greeks, taking all the Christians with them. Much as we wanted to keep our girls we could not urge them to stay when their families were leaving and when we could make no promises of safety for them.

All but three of our capped nurses left us and we had to begin all over again with these three and three others who had been with us a shorter time, and several others who came just a week before the evacuation. All but one are from the orphanage. Nearly all of our servants left, and their places have been filled

by orphan girls who do the cleaning, most of the cooking, and the washing. I doubt if the average age of all our nurses and helpers would be eighteen. They are dear girls and they do splendid work, better than the older women we had before.

Sept. 2. On board the "Cavinthia" in the harbor of Trebizond. This letter has been left unfinished for a long time but I have been very busy. My desire for a vacation in the Caucasus bids fair to be granted. I left Ismid ten days ago with Dr. Elliott. She is on her way to find a good place for establishing another hospital under the American Women's Hospital Association, as they have more money to spend than the needs of Ismid require. They work in coöperation with the N. E. R. We expect to visit all the centers, if possible, Dr. Elliott to study prospects, and I to get into touch with old friends and associates. How I should like to go ashore here and see Mrs. Crawford and Nellie Cole! We have not yet given up hope of succeeding, although the Turks are naturally careful not to have people who have no special business wandering about their domains.

Dr. Dewey of Marsovan and his wife went to Ismid to stay while Dr. Elliott is away. I was sorry to leave without getting to know them better. Mrs. Dewey, who is a trained worker among girls, is starting club work among my nurses. She will get it so arranged that I can carry it on afterwards if I stay there. The breaking up of work at Ismid was very hard and sad. The school was meeting a great need and the church was well attended. In April a Sunday school was started for the first time in about seven years. We had a fine corps of teachers and an average attendance of nearly 200. We were much encouraged over the situation, and then came the break. How much longer will things like this happen in this country!

We reach Batoum tomorrow morning and plan to go right on to Tiflis. We will be away from Ismid at least a month.

Miss Mary Riggs, now associated with Miss Kinney in her school at Scutari writes:—

I am well started in my new work here in Miss Kinney's new

school. I worked with her in Adabazar years ago and I knew when she asked me to help her out this year that I would be happy to work with her again. She has started the school off finely and is getting a splendid reputation in the city. People say that next year the school will double in size, it is gaining so much in favor. Those who did not hear about it in time to send their children will surely do so next fall. My work is mostly mathematics, though I have also one Bible lesson and one English. But as we live in the building with the girls and eat at the same table with them and see them all the time, I do not feel that our class work is everything. We have a good chance to watch their development and help them to find the best things. It is a very strange feeling to have all the girls new—no old girls to set the pace for the new ones. In some ways it is good—every girl has an equal chance, but it puts much more responsibility on the teachers. Every little thing has to be taught, and if we forget to tell the girls what they must know they do something wrong and we are really the ones to blame.

It is so strange to me to find the girls so very ignorant of the Bible. I have always taught in a school where the large majority know the Bible stories very well, girls who have been long in our school system and can go forward in Bible study. But here we have a set of girls of whom very few ever read the Bible. They know some of the facts in the Bible from their church attendance and from their school training in what they call "religion lesson" but it is not the straight Gospel. When I tell them to find a place in the Bible they have not the faintest idea where to look for a single book, for they have never handled the Book, never seen it close by. I hope the Lord will guide our efforts so that this year they may have their eyes opened to the wonders of the Book and learn to love it and really "search the Scriptures."

We hear that Miss Harley, Dr. Parmelee and Dr. Ward, the three remaining missionaries in Harpoot, have been ordered out, but as we get no further word about them we keep hoping that the report was false or that the order was countermanded and

that they are still there. We cannot bear to think of the old mission station being left without a single representative of the Board. The poor people whom we have known and loved so long. How deserted they would feel! They do not feel the same towards the relief workers who come there without a knowledge of their language and little conception of them and their troubles and real needs. No government or human being can drive out the One who loves them best and Whom they love. This is our great comfort. He is watching over His children even when we can do nothing for them in His name.

Miss Minnie Clarke sends letter written en route to Chikore:—

As I find myself stranded here at Bulawayo, with all the day to spend in waiting for the train to take me on to Umtali I am going to make use of the time by writing a few letters. I left Durban on September 14, and have had a good journey so far—passing through Johannesburg with a wait of only about an hour. I hope to reach Umtali the 19th, and to go as far as Melsetter by the postcard which leaves the next day.

The trains going north are very full at this time of the year, as many people are returning after holidays by the sea at Durban and other coast towns, so it is necessary to book seats weeks ahead. Soon after arriving in Natal, I booked my seat for September 7, but, after seeing Mr. and Mrs. Dysart (who were delegates to the great missionary conference in Durban) I postponed the journey one week. This proved to have been a wonderful guidance of God, as during that week there was a terrible storm along the line just where I should have been, delaying the trains for many hours, and making it necessary for some to go back for a time. As I passed through this district the day before yesterday there were still great drifts of snow (!!!) in the hot sunshine at the sides of the line in some places, and on the tops of the hills and in many other spots, while in the wattle plantations for many miles, tall trees had just been twisted up by the hurricane and great branches were hanging broken and spoiled. Such a snow storm in this region of South Africa is almost unheard of except

on the mountain tops. Here, in Rhodesia, everything looks very dry and brown as is usual at this time of the year and the dust is very trying to travelers.

The situation at Gogoya seems sad just now, and I do not know how it will develop, or just what the mission can do about it; but I do know that nothing can hinder God from carrying out His will and plan in that place if we are humbly willing to be guided and used by Him in His time and way; and that He will not fail to show us that time and way if we continue to wait upon Him and to be ready for whatever He may place before us.

I expect to go directly to Chikore from Melsetter, as I left all my things there. I do not know how Mrs. Fuller can manage to entertain me for the first few days, as she already has Miss Craig in the house. The only W. B. M. building at Chikore is the little outbuilding which was put up to be the girls' kitchen and storeroom when the future Ireland Home building should have been erected. I understand that, just now, Dr. and Mrs. Wilder are living in this "cottage" (as they call it), as there is as yet no second American Board house at Chikore. Dr. Wilder's old house had to be pulled down between two and three years ago. I feel so hungry to know more of the work, and shall have much to learn when I get back, also several new workers with whom to become acquainted.

Miss Annie Kentfield, who is in charge of the Abbie B. Child School, Diongloh, and supervises day schools in the district, writes:—

After the death of our classical teacher we continued the term as we had been during his illness, dividing the work among the other teachers and our personal teacher. Meanwhile we looked everywhere for a Christian man to continue his work. The applicants were many, but all were either non-Christians or were too young to teach in a girls' school. The day after Mr. Dang's funeral a woman brought an application from a first degree man who had been a petty official in the days of the Empire. She said, "The people are all discussing Mr. Dang's funeral. They say they spend hundreds of dollars inviting priests and mourners

and then do not have as big a funeral as this poor Christian teacher had." I was left to draw my own conclusions as to the applicant's motives in getting into a Christian school. We have finally engaged another Chinese scholar with a very fine reputation both as to learning and to character and of sufficient years to satisfy the Chinese members on our Board of Education. They would not consider any man under fifty! This man is not a Christian but attends church and is favorable to Christianity.

Our finest girl teacher, Miss Pauline Lee, is going to Peking this fall to begin her college work in Peking University. While we shall keenly miss her we are glad that she has the opportunity and the ambition to take this step which is still a pioneer one for Chinese girls. We are expecting a local girl, who is about to return from school in Shanghai, to fill her place.

The girls are again out in their villages engaged in brightening their little corners. Teaching the children is a form of service which they all enjoy and which has tremendous possibilities in every Chinese town.

One girl, Water Lilie, is living with us and helping with domestic duties. Her father and mother were both Christian workers who have died within the last two years leaving the child destitute, so I have undertaken to see her through school and hope that she will become a teacher in our schools. The summer has been an exceedingly happy one, filled with meetings and conferences and many good times. One especially helpful conference was the series of meetings addressed by Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, who is now in China in the interests of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. This is the first time in several years that Kuliang has been able to get a speaker from outside and the refreshing of our spiritual lives was most welcome.

Early in September I am going back to Diongloh to hold an Institute for Lower Primary teachers. One special feature this year is to be the study of Mandarin, looking to the near future when this will replace the old classical in all the elementary schools. Bible classes and inspirational talks also have an im-

portant place on the program and we hope for a mutually helpful institute. Boarding schools and day schools will open about the middle of September.

In June I visited thirteen of our day schools and was delighted with the increase in the attendance of girls. One backward town on an island in the river, where a few years ago schooling for girls was unheard of, now has twelve girls in our Christian school. Another very small village breaks the record by having every boy and girl of school age (over thirty of them) studying at our school. It was fine to see the pride of those villagers in their school and their eagerness to know if any other school examined better. It is because of their generous financial support that we can put a teacher in such a small place.

We are eagerly anticipating the visits this fall of Dr. and Mrs. Barton and of the Education Commission. I hope that President Woolley will be among those who visit Foochow.

Peking Medical College

An intensely interesting, beautifully illustrated bulletin, prepared by Edwin R. Embree, secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation and of the Peking Trustees, describing the dedication, September 19, of the wonderful new Rockefeller Foundation Medical College in Peking, has just come to hand. It was a brilliant ceremonial and we rejoice that Dr. and Mrs. Barton were sharers in it and can report to us soon the great promise of this institution which is said to be "unique in all China, in some aspects unique in the entire Far East." A long list of distinguished guests were in attendance at the dedication and the medical conference held in connection with it. We note that a paper was read by Dr. Edward Hume of Changsha, demonstration of health propaganda given by Dr. W. W. Peter; while President George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation and Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dr. Barton and others gave addresses. Other notable people in attend-

ance were Dr. Francis W. Peabody of Harvard Medical College, Dr. Henry S. Houghton, director of the College, Dr. Richard W. Pearce and Professor Paul Munroe of Teachers' College.

"There was the widest variety of scientific and social functions. The foreign legations gave dinners and teas; Chinese societies gave luncheons. The President of the Republic gave a formal reception—top hats and frock coats—in the ugliest of green-carpeted rooms situated in an otherwise picturesque portion of the old Forbidden City. A dinner to faculty, trustees and delegates closed Saturday evening in a riot of speechmaking. On Sunday morning, Bishop Roots presided at the service in the college auditorium or chapel; in the evening, a new era began in Peking life with a recital on the college organ, the first such instrument,—save for a tiny one in the Catholic Church—to make its appearance these thousands of years in this old capital of China."



"The Whole World Needs the Whole World"

By M. Wilma Stubbs

THE President of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, tells of a visit which he received from the viceroy of Syria. A native college was about to be founded and the viceroy wished that its director be allowed to spend a few week with President Bliss, discovering, if he might, the secret of the success which the missionary institution had won in its hundred years of service. The Moslem educator arrived. In a conversation with him later President Bliss said: "We are here not as rivals; we are here to

share with the people of the East the best things that East and West have received. For the whole world needs the whole world."

In those last words, we have, concisely stated, the *raison d'être* for coöperative mission study. It is perfectly possible, of course, to read missionary literature at home. But—"the whole world needs the whole world." Unless circumstances forbid—and there are times when one with God is a majority—but unless circumstances forbid, God has so made us that we work more effectively when we work together.

More than ever in these days of almost unparalleled opportunity and challenge do we need to realize that each of us is one in a great company moving forward to take possession of the future for Christ. In no age of the world's history perhaps has the tide of expectancy run so high as in these years through which we have been living, years in which we have seen the upheaval of long-established kingdoms, kingdoms actual and kingdoms of thought and custom. What does the future hold? Are the kingdoms and nations of this world to become the kingdoms of our Lord? Are selfish over-nationalism, secret diplomacy, economic injustice and greed, double morals and sensuality, the world-old horrors of war to be given at last a death-blow? Or will humanity persist in pursuing a self-destroying pathway? Does the answer in part rest with us?

Every one who has seen "The Kingdom and the Nations" will agree, we are confident, that this volume is one of the best ever issued by the Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions, during its one and twenty years of service. The very existence of the Central Committee including representatives of the leading denominations and responsible, as it is, for courses of study for all the women of Protestant America, is a splendid proof of the Christian spirit of united effort which, even if slowly, is nevertheless developing among us.

A text book is a starting point, but it has accomplished its purpose only when it has led the student into a wider use of the best

books and magazines. There is a wealth of good reading matter dealing with the countries we shall study this winter and obtainable with a little effort. "The Kingdom and the Nations" contains a bibliography of some of the best recent publications and there is an excellent list also in "The Foreign Missions Year-Book of North America," which, by the way, is invaluable for reference. The Woman's Board of Missions, as you know, conducts a Loan Library, from which books may be obtained for two weeks on payment of postage to and from the rooms in Boston. Public libraries usually either contain, or are willing to obtain, standard works, and there is always space on one's own book shelves for new books that will be helpful.

Beside denominational magazines, there are those excellent periodicals, "The Missionary Review of the World" and "The International Review of Missions." These, with articles culled from popular reviews, are an absolute necessity for the student in a day when events move so rapidly that books are a bit old even before they come from the press. Moreover by this more comprehensive study we add to the breadth of appeal. Missions are to-day a vital topic. There are many in all walks of life and of all shades of thought who see in the spirit and teachings of Christ applied to the life of the world the one hope for the future. How splendid to have everyone studying these great questions and giving, according as they have been *honestly* prospered.

In the article in *The Atlantic* referred to above occurs a significant paragraph. The writer asks, "Has the Modern Missionary any contribution to make to the church at home?" The answer is, "He would bid the church cease all ignoble strife, not by disregarding differences of conviction in matters of belief or ecclesiastical procedure, but by subordinating these to a more spacious, to a simpler conception of Christianity as a world religion. Deep, broad, strong, the foundations must be laid, for a world must stand thereon."

On a hill overlooking Plymouth Harbor, stands a statue raised to the memory of the Pilgrims' friend, Massasoit. Erect, proud,

a man in character as well as in stature, this son of the forest, who knew not how to utter a lie or break a pledged word, looks out over the quiet waters of the bay to the mysterious, boundless ocean, symbol of God's unlimited power. We have no monopoly of character in America. In every nation are men like Massasoit, and the glory of our Christianity is that, when we are sincere, our work commands the interest and respect of such as these and they after their own fashion join forces with us in hastening the onward march of that righteousness and love and self-sacrifice, through which God has redeemed and is redeeming and is to redeem humanity and lay the foundations of the Kingdom of God.

If in our hearts there is just a shade of disappointment that the great hopes cherished by us all at the close of the war seem in part failing of their complete fulfilment, let us nevertheless remember that what is worth having is worth waiting for, that we are experiencing only what prophet and apostle experienced when they were forced to realize that the Kingdom was not coming in their day, that with the eternal God time is not reckoned as with us. Yet just because it is a long road over which humanity is traveling and the distance over which mankind has come since first he walked our earth erect, a man in the image of God, is only a small part of the way, just because of this, we repeat, we may be sure of that great To-morrow, and may rejoice that we are given a part in bringing it nearer. All that Christ pictured, all that Christlike men have ever visioned, of the glories of this Kingdom shall yet be. What so satisfies the deepest yearnings, the highest aspirations, the noblest ambitions of the soul is too good not to be true.

It speaks to us of better days, that
coming golden age.
When nations all at peace shall
dwell, and wars no more shall
rage;
It prophesies that blissful time,
when everywhere shall bide

The beauty and the rapture of an
endless Christmastide;
So let us live the glory, this glory
from afar,
The glory that the Wise Men saw,
the glory of the Star!

—Campbell Coyle, in
Herald and Presbyterian.

Mrs. Abby F. Rolfe

Presented at the meeting of the North Middlesex Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions at Ayer, October 11, 1921:

In the death of Mrs. Abby F. Rolfe, the late president of the North Middlesex Branch, the cause of missions has lost a staunch friend and steadfast promoter.

Before the Woman's Board was organized, she was thinking and praying for some definite Christian work, by women, for women in heathen lands. The Woman's Board was organized and incorporated in 1869 and Mrs. Rolfe was one of its charter members. The next year, 1870, she led in the movement to form auxiliaries to the Woman's Board and such a one was organized in her own parlor in Ayer, which was then her home, and she was chosen its president.

During the next seven years, probably through her influence, auxiliaries were formed in several neighboring towns and, in 1877, these auxiliaries formed themselves into an Association under the ponderous title of the North Middlesex Union Conference Association. Mrs. Rolfe was chosen president and continued in that office until 1915 when, owing to physical infirmities, she felt compelled to resign.

For forty-five years she served the Branch as president and was a conspicuous figure in the cause of foreign missions. Devoted as she was to missions, she had other large interests also. She early became a worker in the Sunday school of the Ayer church; for many years she was primary superintendent of the Concord Sunday school and was as efficient with children as she was with older people.

She did good work in the W. C. T. U., having been an officer in that organization, and retained an active interest in it throughout her life. For eleven years she was president of the Concord Woman's Club.

She had an unusual ability as a presiding officer and her wonderful voice, clear and smooth, strong yet pleasing, was one in which all listeners delighted. Hers has been a notable career of usefulness and, through a long life of eight-seven years, she retained her interest in all uplifting movements. JULIA CONANT.

Junior Department

Luella Miner of China

By Herbert W. Gates

Christian Endeavor Missionary Topic for December 11 or 18, 1921.
Scripture Readings: Ps. 111: 1-8; Isa. 42: 6, 7; John 8: 32.

Luella Miner: "Teacher, Author, Administrator; a Leader in the intellectual and spiritual emancipation of Chinese women." These were the words with which President King of Oberlin College conferred the title of Doctor of Literature upon this splendid representative of our Congregational Churches, one of the great teachers who have been sent out under the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

Service "in the Blood." Miss Miner comes of a family of missionary teachers. Her father, before the Civil War, was a teacher among the Chippewa Indians. He served in the army during the war and then became a teacher in one of the first schools for the colored people. Her mother threw herself devotedly into all of her husband's work and interests and in the atmosphere of such a home, Luella Miner grew up.

Following the Trail. Her own life pursued the same high quest for the fields of greatest usefulness. She graduated from Oberlin in 1884, having joined the Student Volunteer Movement with China as her objective. In order to gain more teaching experience she served for two years in A. M. A. schools in the South. In 1887 she sailed for China, where she has gone steadily on and up in the paths of service until she now holds the post of Dean of the North China Union Women's College in Peking, which is conducted under the auspices of the North China Educational Union. This Union includes the London Missionary Society, the American Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Boards. It is another of those enterprises which so finely demonstrate coöperation among the churches on the foreign field.

The New Womanhood in China. It is not easy for us to appreciate what has happened to the women of the new China. Our experience gives no basis for understanding the situation of a girl who has been born, in most cases an unwelcome arrival in the home, and who, if she has escaped the fate of being murdered

to get rid of her, has been crippled in body, mind and soul by the social system in which she lives. Hobbling about on her tiny bound feet, regarded as having neither mind nor soul better than a mere beast, and finally sold while still a child into a marriage which in effect was slavery; small chance has she had for true womanhood.

But a new spirit has come into the country, to which the late war has only added impetus. Chinese women are beginning to assert themselves, to demand education and a voice in the affairs of life. Is it strange that this new freedom, coming to one so poorly prepared for it, should degenerate into license? That is just what has happened all too often.

The Future at Stake. Dr. Miner, in one of her articles, quotes Dr. Shailer Mathews as saying: "It may yet appear that the largest service which the missionary motive is to render non-Christian lands will be found in the reorganization of the life of the women." When we think of what women have done and are doing for our country, of the influence that they have had for good or for ill all through history, we can easily assent to this suggestion.

Dr. Miner and her associates are having a tremendous influence in shaping the future of the future wives and mothers of the new republic. It is not merely a service to China, but to the world. Remember that China has one-fourth of the entire population of the world. Can we afford to ignore her future?

A Great Opportunity. Space forbids the narration of details of this work. These may be found in the books and leaflets quoted below. But consider for a moment what a chance this is for the investment of life in a manner to produce great results. The girlhood and womanhood of a mighty nation just awakening from suppression and ignorance to—what? Shall not the young people of America have something to say in answer to that query?

References: *China's Book of Martyrs* and *Two Heroes of Cathay*, two thrilling stories of the Boxer period by Dr. Miner. *New Life Currents in China*, Gamewell; an excellent review of the situation in China today. Also the following pamphlets which may be secured from the W. B. M. I., 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago,

Ill.: *Luella Miner*, by Mary H. Porter; *Evolution of a Woman's College in China*, by Miss Porter; *North China Union Women's College*; *Chinese Womanhood of Today*, by Martha E. Wiley (5 cents); *The Christian Education of Chinese Women*, by Luella Miner (5 cents).

Our Book Shelf

What Japan Thinks. Edited by K. K. Kawakami. The Macmillan Company. Price: \$2.00.

The title of this book arrests attention. It must not, however, lead us to expect a statement of definite opinions reached by Japan on questions where we would like to know what attitude the nation will assume in its intercourse with others. Instead of this, the book shows what a few prominent Japanese are thinking upon various subjects. It contains thirteen essays by men whose opinions are worth hearing. Four of the writers are well-known statesmen, three (perhaps four) are professors in the Tokyo Imperial University, three are prominent journalists, and the editor suspects that one who writes anonymously is really a Hindu. The editor himself adds a chapter on "The Yap Controversy," which, in addition to the Japanese Government's note to the American Government, gives the opinions of several Japanese editors.

The preface of the book says: "The value of the articles lies in the fact that they were, with a few exceptions, addressed primarily or exclusively to the Japanese. . . . Their respective authors had no eye upon the American or European gallery." It is difficult to reconcile this with the notes prefixed to the several essays, which show that two of the thirteen were papers read before English-speaking audiences, while seven others seem to have been primarily or simultaneously published by journals printed in the English language. Even interpreters, in selecting words for translating from one language to another, are likely to glance toward the gallery to see how they can best gain the attention of their auditors. However this may be, the editor of

the present book has been true to his purpose of "presenting what may be called representative opinions of representative Japanese."

Adequate criticism of the views expressed in these essays would require more space than LIFE AND LIGHT could spare, and it would only show what one American thinks on the subjects under discussion. Brief synopses of the articles would be unsatisfactory. They need to be read as a whole. Their titles show the variety of subjects treated and will prove attractive to persons who desire to know what Japanese are thinking. These titles are: "A World Unsafe for Democracy," by Isoh Yamagata, the editor of an English paper in Korea; "The Monroe Doctrine and the League of Nations," by Prof. Rikitaro Fujisawa; "Mikadoism, a Résumé of Professor Uesugi's *Shinsei Nippon no Kensetsu*" [the Foundation of the True Japan], by R. Oda; "Japan's Defective Constitutional Government," by Yukio Ozaki, who in the past has been Minister of Education and Minister of Justice; "Liberalism in Japan," by Prof. Sakuzo Yoshino; "Japan's Navalism," by Vice Admiral Tetsutaro Sato; "Militarism and Navalism in America," by Henry Sato, a Japanese author and the Tokyo correspondent of the *New York Herald*; "Harmony Between East and West," by the recently assassinated Premier Takashi Hara; "The War's Effect upon the Japanese Mind," by Prof. Masaharu Anesaki; "Illusions of the White Race," by Marquis Okuma; "The White Problem in Asia," by an anonymous writer; "The Japanese Question in America," by Baron Shimpei Goto; "Can Japan be Christianized?" by M. Zumoto, the editor of a Tokyo weekly journal published in English.

Readers of LIFE AND LIGHT have reason for special interest in the last of these essays. It is chiefly a résumé of an article written for a Japanese magazine by Mr. Kanzo Uchimura, an earnest but eccentric Christian, who is very critical of missionaries and other Christian workers. Though somewhat pessimistic in his description of present conditions, Mr. Uchimura comes to the conclusion that when people "begin to embrace Christianity from their heart, Japan will become the greatest Christian country, well qualified to lead the world in Christianity."

OTIS CARY.

Summary of Receipts, October 1-18, 1921

MRS. FRANK GAYLORD COOK, *Treasurer.*

Cong'l World Movement, 1921 credited to Branches (plus \$663.48 received in Sept.)	\$1,089.60	New Jersey Branch	2,103.17
Gifts not credited to Branches	3,681.82	Pennsylvania Branch	67.15
Eastern Maine Branch	772.34	Southeast Branch	182.40
Western Maine Branch	831.83	TOTAL	\$62,981.40
New Hampshire Branch	888.42	TOTAL FOR OCTOBER	
Vermont Branch	1,189.58	Donations	\$60,197.29
Andover and Woburn Branch	2,352.52	Buildings	1,663.93
Barnstable Association	5.00	Specials	287.18
Berkshire Branch	1,400.15	Matured Conditional Gifts	833.00
Essex North Branch	745.62	Legacies	1,748.00
Essex South Branch	1,589.72	TOTAL	\$64,729.40
Franklin County Branch	1,101.21	TOTAL FROM OCTOBER 18, 1920, TO OCTOBER 18, 1921	
Hampshire County Branch	3,100.54	Donations	\$270,676.64
Middlesex Branch	1,468.86	Cong'l World Movement 1920	
Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch	505.63	Emergency Fund	32,752.58
North Middlesex Branch	475.61	Buildings	24,913.44
Old Colony Branch	2,324.76	Specials	10,336.33
Springfield Branch	5,963.34	Matured Conditional Gifts	833.00
Suffolk Branch	7,412.66	Legacies	7,164.51
Worcester County Branch	7,820.52	TOTAL	\$346,676.50
Rhode Island Branch	3,054.02		
Eastern Connecticut Branch	1,405.84		
Hartford Branch	1,655.93		
New Haven Branch	6,063.64		
New York State Branch	3,729.52		

Income of design-*ted* Funds, October 18, 1920 to October 18 1921

<p style="text-align: center;">MARY H. DAVIS FUND</p> <p>Income for Girls' School, Ahmednagar</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$40.00</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MARY H. DAVIS HOSPITAL FUND</p> <p>Income for Hospital, Ahmednagar</p> <p style="text-align: right;">40.56</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MARTHA S. POMEROY FUND</p> <p>Income for Girls' Boarding School, Aintab</p> <p style="text-align: right;">20.00</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JULIET DOUGLAS FUND</p> <p>Income for Girls' School Udu- piddi, Ceylon</p> <p style="text-align: right;">200.00</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LAURA L. SCOFIELD FUND</p> <p>Income for General Work</p> <p style="text-align: right;">339.04</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MRS. W. F. STEARNS MEMORIAL FUND</p> <p>Income for Scholarship, Girls' School, Ahmednagar</p> <p style="text-align: right;">20.00</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MRS. JANE PALMER MEMORIAL FUND</p> <p>Income for Village Schools, In- dia</p> <p style="text-align: right;">12.87</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EWELL FUND</p> <p>Income for Day School, Spain</p> <p style="text-align: right;">33.44</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUSAN RHODA CUTLER FUND</p> <p>Income for General Work</p> <p style="text-align: right;">25.06</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RETIRED MISSIONARY ALLOWANCE FUND</p> <p>Income for support of disabled missionaries</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$41.69</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MARY C. WIGGIN FUND</p> <p>Income for designated work</p> <p style="text-align: right;">254.32</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MARY E. WILDE FUND</p> <p>Income for current expenses</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1,800.48</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MARY H. PENFIELD FUND</p> <p>Income for Bible Woman, Tur- key</p> <p style="text-align: right;">76.24</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANNIE A. GOULD FUND</p> <p>Income for General Work</p> <p style="text-align: right;">30.00</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MARY WARREN CAPEN FUND</p> <p>Income for General Work</p> <p style="text-align: right;">21.70</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ELVIRA SHERIDAN HARVEY FUND</p> <p>Income for Hospital, Madura</p> <p style="text-align: right;">44.55</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HOMER N. LOCKWOOD FUND</p> <p>Income for Girls' School, Barce- lona</p> <p style="text-align: right;">125.00</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">TOTAL</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$3,124.95</p>
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Woman's Board of Missions

Treasurer's Report

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1921

Balance to credit of W. B. M. October 18, 1920:		
Not available for general appropriations:		
Gifts for buildings	\$57.19	
Other gifts and income	1,789.27	
	\$1,846.46	
Available for work of 1921	122,852.55	
	\$124,699.01	

Contributions:

For regular work:		
Branches and other sources	\$270,676.64	
One-third of matured Conditional Gifts	833.00	
	\$271,509.64	
Cong'l World Movement Emergency Fund	32,752.58	
For buildings	24,913.44	
For special objects	10,336.33	
	\$339,511.99	
*Legacies	16,640.11	
Interest Account	10,110.48	
	366,262.58	
Buildings Fund transferred for buildings under construction.....	18 000.00	
TOTAL	\$508,961.59	

*See explanation on page 480.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE SAME TIME

Missionary Work:

Appropriations for 1921	\$172,015.26	
Additional appropriations	30,467.27	
Appropriations for buildings	45,818.53	
Gedik Paslia Loan, payment on account	1,000.00	
Outfits and traveling expenses of missionaries.....	20,010.28	
Allowances and grants to missionaries on furlough.....	10,083.46	
Allowances and grants to retired missionaries.....	4,965.81	
Allowances to detained missionaries.....	647.37	
Gifts for special objects.....	10,336.33	
	\$295,344.31	

Home Expenses:

Administration	\$17,983.83	
Promotion	28,965.68	
Publications:		
LIFE AND LIGHT	\$6,389.33	
<i>Here and There Stories</i>	498.95	
Literature Account	1,507.53	
Annual Report	988.01	
	9,383.82	
	56,333.33	
	351,677.64	

Balance to credit of W. B. M., October 18, 1921:

Not available for general appropriations	\$5,804.55	
Available for work of 1922	151,479.40	
	157,283.95	
TOTAL	\$508,961.59	

LEGACIES

The amount of legacies available for 1920-21 was computed in the following way:

Total amount of legacies received in 1920-21		\$7,164.51
One-third of the same available for 1920-21	\$2,388.17	
One-third of 1918-19 legacies	7,443.03	
One-third of 1919-20 legacies	5,855.61	
Income of Reserve Legacy Fund	953.83	
	<u>\$16,640.64</u>	
Expenses in connection with legacies53	
	<u> </u>	\$16,640.11
KHATOON ANDRUS SCHOLARSHIP		
This fund October 18, 1920, was	\$1,267.50	
Gifts received during the year	150.00	
Income added to principal	72.01	
	<u> </u>	\$1,489.51
DR. D. M. B. THOM SCHOLARSHIP		
This fund October 18, 1920, was.....	\$745.42	
Income added to principal	39.44	
	<u> </u>	\$784.86
J. O. FENENGA SCHOLARSHIP		
This fund October 18, 1920, was.....	\$1,054.27	
Income added to principal	56.15	
	<u> </u>	\$1,110.42

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